111 Ry4 Koryak

1: Jochelson, Waldemar. The Koryak: Part 1, Religion and Myths of the Koryak: Part 2, Material Culture and Social Organization of the Koryak. Jessup North Pacific Expedition Publications, Vol. 6, Leiden, E. J. Brill: New York, G. E. Stechert, 1905-1908. (American Museum of Natural History. Memoirs, Vol. 10).

Pp. xv. 842; folding map, 40 plates, 251 text figures

Yale: S9.095. 10(1 and 10(2

[This exhaustive and well-documented study of the Koryak is based upon a winter's field study of both Reindeer and Maritime Koryak. It is amply supplemented by bibliographical references to the Koryak from earliest contact with the Russians to the time of publication. The author frequently draws upon his vast knowledge of the other peoples of Kamchatka peninsula and Northeast Siberia to give spatial and temporal distribution of Koryak culture traits. Considerable emphasis is placed upon the hypothetical relationship which may have existed among the peoples of the North Pacific, the Eskimo and the tribes of Northeast Siberia--Analyst.]

Field date: 1900-1901
Analyst: Richard Schaedel

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1955

11: Kennan, George. Tent Life in Siberia, and Adventures among the Koraks and Other Tribes in Kamtchatka and Northern Asia. New York: G.P. Putnam and Sons, 1870.

Pp. ix, 425; 1 map; preface.

Yale: Eeac. 865K

[RCH: The author was an explorer for the Russo-American Telegraph Company in 1864 and 1865 when this organization was working on a telegraph line from America to Europe by way of Bering Strait. Most of his time was spent in Kamchatka where he lived among the Kamchadal and the Koryak tribes. His observations, as a result , are first-hand observations of a people whom he knew and lived among for a short period of time. Some 56 pages of his travel account have been excerpted here for the files, and this material covers both the Maritime and the Reindeer Koryak with whom he came in contact. Most of the account is concerned with the Reindeer Koryak, the more numerous group and the group with whom the author has the most sympathy. The material included here in the files is primarily on the material culture of the Koryaks, though there is considerable emphasis also upon the religion of the tribe, interpreted from the point of view of its intimate connection with the environment in which these people live. Material

11: Kennan, George.

included in categories 157 and 181 must be regarded with caution, for it is doubtful that an explorer for a telegraph company can give an entirely accurate interpretation of the personality of an entire tribe. On the whole, however, Mr. Kennan can be relied upon as a better-than-average observer in a strange land. Field date: 1865. Evaluation: T-3.]

17: Antropova, V. V. The Koryaks. In, M. G. Levin and L. P. Potapov, eds., The Peoples of Siberia, pp. 851-875 and 918. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964.

14 illustrations.

HRAF copy.

/This source is a summary of Koryak culture and history. In places it is difficult to separate actual data from political propaganda./

Field date: none
Analyst: Sigrid Khera

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4
Processed in 1968

22:Barrett-Hamilton, G. E. H. and H. O. Jones. A Visit to Karaginski Island, Kamchatka. Geographical Journal, Vol. XII, pp. 280-299. London: Royal Geographical Society, 1898.

9 photographs; 1 map.

Yale: E10.R8lg.v.12.

[This article was written earlier than Barrett-Hamilton's "Kamchatka" (see Koryak Source 21), but it is based on the same three-day stop at Karaga and Karaginski Island in August 1897. The present article overlaps Source 21 a great deal but contains much more ethnographical information. Information classified in Source 21 has not been catalogued here, and vice versa.
The fact that the present article contains more ethnographical information would seem to indicate that the co-author, Mr. Jones, is an ethnologist, but it is not clear whether Mr. Jones actually visited Kamchatka. Barrett-Hamilton, who did visit the area, is unfortunately a naturalist and not a trained ethnographer, though he appears to be quite unbiased as an observer. The ethnographical information reported by these two men is based on much too hurried a survey to be anything more than fragmentary data on some external aspects of the culture of Karaga and Karaginski Island, though the information does have

22:Barrett-Hamilton, G. E. H. and H. O. Jones.

the virtue of being first-hand and of being written up in a systematic fashion. This source's good photographs of the people and their dwellings could not be included in the File.
Karaga and Karaginski Island are generally considered to be in Koryak territory, but Jones and Barrett-Hamilton classify the inhabitants of Karaga as Kamchadal and guess that the inhabitants of Karaginski Island are Kamchacal[illegible] Koryak. This source was analyzed by Carol Cerf.
Field date: 1897 Evaluation: N-2].

RY4 Koryak-1-2

23: Krasheninnikov, Stepan. The History of Kamtschatka, and the Kurilski Islands, with the Countries Adjacent. Glocester: R. Raike's, 1764.

Pp. vii, 280; preface; 7 drawings; 2 maps; unpaginated index.

Yale: Eeac. 736g

Translated from the Russian by James Grieve.

Included in this file: Chapter XXI [pp. 222-234]

[The bulk of this book is in the Kamchadal File as Source 1. Although passing references to the Koryak are scattered throughout the book, only Chapter XXI, which deals entirely with the Koryak, has been included in the Koryak File. Of the pages of this source in the Kamchadal File, the following would be of some interest to the student of the Koryak: pp. 17-18, which briefly mention the differences between the Koryak of Karaga and those on Karaginsk Island; and pp. 170-172, which point out that the Maritime and Reindeer Koryak speak different dialects.
Krasheninnikov, who later became a professor of botany and natural history at the Russian Academy of Sciences, was a student of natural history when he was assigned as an assistant to three professors sent out in 1733 by the Russian government to gather information on the geography, the natural history, and the ethnology

RY4 Koryak-2

23: Krasheninnikov, Stepan.

of Siberia and Kamchatka. Krasheninnikov alone reached Kamchatka. The special chapter on the Koryak deals almost exclusively with the Reindeer Koryak, since the author asserts that the Maritime Koryak are nearly identical in their way of living with the Kamchadal. Hence, throughout this chapter, whenever the author says "the Koryak" or "they," he is speaking of the Reindeer Koryak. This seems to be true even when "they" immediately follows a sentence mentioning the "fixed" (Maritime) Koryak. In addition to an ethnological survey of the Reindeer Koryak, Krasheninnikov gives an interesting outline of the relations between the Reindeer and the Maritime Koryak. The maps have not been reproduced for this file, but may be found in 1: Krasheninnikov in the Kamchadal File. --Analyst]

Field date: 1736-40
Analyst: Carol Cerf

Evaluation: Natural Scientist-3
Processed in 1952.

31: Debets, G. F. Antropologicheskie issledovaniia na Kamchatke (Predvaritel'noe soobshchenie) [Anthropological Research on Kamchatka (A Preliminary Report)]. Kratkie Soobshcheniia, Instituta etnografii, Vol. 5, pp. 3-18. Moskva and Leningrad: Akademiia Nauk SSSR, 1949.

Yale: Nk10, Ak13e.5

Pages included in this file: MS. pp. 4-6, 9-10, 12, 14, 16-27

Translated from the Russian for the Human Relations Area Files by Leo Bromwich.

[In this article Levin attempts to solve the problem of the genesis of the Reindeer Chukchee. In trying to assign them to definite anthropological types he compares the physical characteristics of the Chukchee with those of the Koryak, Kamchadal, and Lamut. Although the article does not succeed in producing definite evidence as to the genesis of the Chukchee, there is good information here on the somatological traits of each of the groups mentioned. The complete text may be found in category 116 of the Chukchee file, source 31. --Analyst]

Field date: 1947
Analyst: Alice McCloskey

Evaluation: Physical Anthropologist - 5
Processed in 1953